

FIRST WORLD WAR CAUSES & CONSEQUENCES

FIITJEE

- ⇒ The War of 1914 - 1918 is called The first world war, because of the involvement of majority of the countries of the world in it.
- ⇒ The War was the first in which aircrafts were used on a large scale.
- ⇒ Ballons and aeroplanes were used for surveys and for photography -
-ally locating the enemy. Submarines are also used.
- ⇒ In addition, the poisonous gas was ^{also} used to kill enemy.
- ⇒ In the first world war, 36 countries participated, among them more than 650 lakh people ^{were} involved in the war.
- ⇒ More than 130 lakh people were died, more than 220 lakh people injured & more than 70 lakh people lost their vital organs of their body.

CAUSES:

1) Diplomatic pact or Secrete alliances

- ⇒ Otto von Bismark ⁽¹⁸⁷¹⁻¹⁸⁹⁰⁾ who Unified Germany in 1870. Played active role in formation of Secrete Alliances.
- ⇒ Bismark defeated France in 1870 at Sedan and signed a treaty called "Treaty of Frankfurt".
- ⇒ According to this ~~treaty~~ ^{Alsace} ~~Alsace~~ France surrounded his two main provinces i.e. ~~Alsace~~ & Lorraine.
- ⇒ From this insult & humiliation French determined to defeat Germany & get back the lost two provinces.
- ⇒ Bismark wanted to make France alone in world politics.
- ⇒ Bismark made a Tripartite with Germany, Austria & Russia.

FIITJEE

(696) 7 0101 /

- ⇒ But in 1878 in Berlin Congress, Austria entered in to Balkan politics. Russian disagreed to Austria & separated.
- ⇒ In 1879 - Bismark signed a ^{Pact} ~~agreement~~ with Austria
- ⇒ In 1882 - Italy Joined in the Alliance. Then "Triple Alliance" was formed, (Germany, Austria & Italy) They determined to help each other against ^{any} threat to their peace & security.
- ⇒ After the death of Bismark in 1890, European politics had been changed.
- ⇒ Russian and France became closer.
- ⇒ In 1894 - both Russia & France made a treaty (Military Pact) known as "Dual Alliance".
- ⇒ England was ^{stayed} neutral from the two treaties.
- Kaiser William wanted to dominate ^{expand his territory} all over the world. with his Aggressive attitude.
- Because of the ^{Aggressive} Attitude of Germany England left his neutrality policy and signed a series of treaty
- England ^{signed} a treaty with Japan in 1902
- In ~~1904~~ 1904 with France, in ~~1907~~ 1907 with Russia.
- And finally "Triple Entente" was formed between England, Russia & France.
- Hostility increased between the two group which led to the first world war.

(2) Aggressive Nationalism

FIITJEE

- ⇒ In 19th Century Nationalism developed across the world.
- ⇒ Gradually Nationalist started to compare with other countries
- ⇒ And believed "My country, it's heritage, it's status is greater" & became selfish. These kinds of thinking leads to aggressive Nationalism
- ⇒ In Aggressive Nationalism Germany had reached into the climax and they declared Germany is the Superior country of the world (in every aspects)
- ⇒ In Germany, Austria, (Balkan states) interfered in world politics which instabilise the balance of power in Europe. and increased hostility against England.

3) Militarism

- ⇒ Because of The Aggressive Nationalism, each & every country wanted to make ~~strong~~ their military strong.
- ⇒ Military Competition started in among European countries
- 7 All The countries ^{had} established ^{organisations of} SPY, & Secretive agent
- 1 In 1890 Germany declared his Naval power has been more than England.
- England considered it is a threat to their mother land, & ~~enmity~~ ^{enmity} increased.
- ~~With the~~ ^{new} ~~latter~~ The New Invention & discovery of science led to manufacture ^{many} ~~the~~ destructive weapons in Europe.
- These Military Competition lead to hostility & enmity among the countries & lead to first world war.

FIITJEE

(4) Imperialism

- ⇒ Many European countries were industrialised during that time & wanted to acquire more wealth.
- ⇒ There was a race for colonies among the European countries.
- ⇒ The Industrial Revolution increased the demand for raw material & market.
- ⇒ After the Unification of Germany and Italy, they jumped into the colonial race.
- ⇒ ~~the~~ Most of the Asian & African countries were colonised by France & England.
- 1. Kaiser William had to search for new places & wanted to become colonial power. This competition for colonies made differences among European countries.
- England did not want to make Germany a colonial power.
- Eng & France made a treaty in 1907 to isolate Germany in the race.
- These developments ~~lead~~ led enmity among the European and led to first world war.

Norman - war
Anglo - French
war } - 1764 - 1763
BEILUS
FEIC

First - 1740 - 48
2nd - 1749 - 54
3rd - 56 - 63

(5) KAISER - WILLIAM - II

- ⇒ He became the emperor of Germany in 1888.
- ⇒ In 1878 (Berlin Congress) British showed different attitude towards Turkey (Ottoman empire)
- ⇒ Kaiser William - II decreed Germany was the best friend of Turkey.
- ⇒ Real motive behind this was to establish a rail railway line from Berlin to Baghdad.
- ⇒ British afraid of ~~this~~ this 'Railway line' thought it will ^{be} affected to his colonies in Asia.
- ⇒ So France & Russia also will be affected
- ⇒ So France & Russia opposed the construction which led more enmity

(6) MOROCCO CRISIS

- ⇒ In 1901 Agreement was signed between France & Eng. with this France would recognise Britain's position in Egypt. In return British approval of possible French occupation of Morocco.
- ⇒ France started process to occupy Morocco.
- ⇒ The Germany announced they would assist the Sultan of Morocco to maintain his country's independence.
- ⇒ In 1905 German went to Tangier (Morocco's city) & demanded all possible help to Morocco.
- ⇒ France opposed German activities and called for war

FIITJEE

- ⇒ In 1906 at Algiers - A conference was held. And French will enjoy some economic benefit but he will not occupy Morocco.
- ⇒ This was a diplomatic win of Germany against France.
- ⇒ And it leads to enmity between. Fr/Fr/Germ.

(7) Bosnia & Herzegovina crisis

- ⇒ Bosnia & Herzegovina was under Turkey's rule.
- ⇒ After the Russia & Turkey war in (1877) 1878 in Berlin conference. Bosnia & Herzegovina handed over to Austria.
- ⇒ In 1908 Oct 7th Austrian king Francis Joseph declared the two countries as ~~united~~ ~~as parts of~~ to annexed with Austria.
- ⇒ Austria dis-obeyed Berlin Treaty.
- ⇒ Serbia opposed this move and continued to other countries.
- ⇒ This incident made enmity between Austria & Serbia.
- ⇒ Germany supported ~~Serbia~~ Austria, Eng supports Serbia.

(8) Agadi crisis

- ⇒ There was a further development in the Morocco situation.
- ⇒ French ~~troops~~ sent troops to Morocco.
- ⇒ German sent a gunboat, the Panther, to the Moroccan port of Agadir hoping to pressurise like French.
- ⇒ England supported to France.

- ⇒ This dispute was solved by peaceful manner
- ⇒ Because Germany France & England were ready to fight against Germany.
- ⇒ Then Kaiser prepared for war.

(9) BALKAN WAR

- ⇒ Austria ^{vs} Serbia & Austria ^{vs} Russia
- ⇒ The Austrian king taking advantage of a revolution of Turkey annexed Turkey's province of Bosnia
- ⇒ This was a deliberate blow to the neighbouring state of Serbia which had been hoping to acquire Bosnia & had 3 million Serbs..
- ⇒ Germany supported to Austria & France & England supported to Russia
- ⇒ Balkan war started in 1912-13
- ⇒ ~~The First~~ Austro-German Alliance gained ^m success in Balkan War.
- ⇒ Bitterness raised between Austria & Serbia.
- ⇒ This was the quarrel which led to outbreak of war.

(10) LACK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

- ⇒ There was had n't any international organisation to avoid the tension of war.
- ⇒ In 1899 & 1907 at Hague some Rules were made to avoid war
- ⇒ But it was not bound to obey the Rules & there had no ^{international} rules to follow the (Hague Conference Rule)
- ⇒ European -

IMMEDIATE

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF FIRST WORLD WAR

- ⇒ At Sarajevo (28th June 1914) was the event which sparked off the ^{francus} war.
- ⇒ The Archduke ^{serbia} Ferdinand, nephew and heir of the empire emperor Franz Joseph, was paying a official visit to Sarajevo (Bosnia, capital)
- ⇒ When he & his wife were shot dead by a Serb terrorist. belonged to a Serbian Secret organisation "Black hand"
- 1. Austria blamed to Serbia.
- 2. Before the incident ^{Austria} Serbia blockade the Adriatic Sea which connect Serbia to Bosnia.
- 3. July 23rd 1914 - Austria sent ultimatum (10 condition) & it should accept within 48 hours.
- Although Serbia accepted but could not give satisfactory reply to Austria.
- Austria became very happy & prepared for war.
- 25th July 1914 - Austria attacked Serbia.
- 1st August - Germany declared war against ^{Russia} Serbia
- France declared war against Germany & Austria
- August 3rd - Germany declared war against France.
- August 4th - England declared war against Germany (Belgium Cause)

⇒ Division of the world

9

FIITJEE

<u>Alliances</u>	<u>Central power</u>
France, Russia, England, Serbia, Belgium Portugal, Greece, Rumania, Japan & China ⇒ 1915 - Italy joined ⇒ 1917 - USA joined	Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey & Bulgaria

- ⇒ Initially Alliances were defeated, - Central powers got many victories
- ⇒ Germany defeated to entire ~~North~~^{West} Europe. In Eastern from Russia was badly defeated by hand of Germany.
- ⇒ In 1917 Russia withdrawn from war.
- ⇒ Soldiers of France, England, India were defeated at Turkey.
- ⇒ Germany ~~destroyed~~ Submarines destroyed many Naval ships of England & France.
- ⇒ In mean time some USA's Passenger & Cargo ships were attacked by Germany.
- ⇒ That is why in 1917 USA joined in the war.
- ⇒ Alliances became strong and defeated to Central power
- ⇒ Nov 9th 1918 - Kaiser William voluntarily left the throne and fled away to Holland by motor bike.
- ⇒ In Nov 11th Germany Signed a military treaty to end.

FIITJEE

Result of war

(1) Political consequences

(1) End of Monarchy

- ⇒ After the first world war in many countries monarchy & autocratic type of Govt. was came to an end.
- ⇒ Because of first world war Hoengerlen dynasty of Germany, Habsburg of Austria, Romanov of Russia were declined.
- ⇒ In 1922 Ottoman empire came to end.
- ⇒ In 1923 "Khalifa" system was abolished.
- ⇒ Autocratic Govt. of Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Finland came to an end.
- 7 England, Spain, Greece Romania Monarchy System was not completely wiped out but democratic form of Ruling was started.

2) Growth of Democracy

- ⇒ A winning of Alliance in the war led to growth of Democracy.
- 7 Many countries of Europe started democratic form of Govt.

⇒ In Germany Republican govt was started

⇒ After the war, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Austria, Poland, Lithuania, Finland & Turkey became Republican country.

③ Internationalism

⇒ Many countries believed that without mutual cooperation & friendship peace can't be prevailed in the world.

⇒ War is not the only ^{-the solution} ~~way~~ to diffuse the tension. Problems.

⇒ In 1919 Paris peace conference was held under the leadership of Clemenceau of (PM) France.

⇒ Woodrow Wilson (USA) Lord George (England) Clemenceau (France) Played important role in Paris peace conference.

⇒ In 1919 Treaty of Versailles was signed against Germany.

⇒ With Austria Treaty of German, with Hungary Trianon Treaty, with Bulgaria Newby Treaty. and with Turkey Treaty of Sevres & Lausanne.

⇒ Finally League of Nation (~~1919~~¹⁹²⁰) was established.

④ Growth of Nationalism

⇒ Nationalism spread throughout Europe.

⇒ In order to ^{form} ~~make~~ any Nation, some many important factors like Language, Religion, Culture & life style were

considered.

FIITJEE

- (2)
- ⇒ USA stressed Self-determination & self decision of a country.
 - ⇒ USA- announced 14 Points programme to other countries at Paris- peace conference.
 - ⇒ After Paris- peace of conference eight new countries were formed i.e. Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, Finland, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia.
- (3)

2) Economic Consequences

- ⇒ In the First world ~~was~~ 100 cr Rupees spent directly.
 - ⇒ Many more spent indirectly than ^{problems} ~~that~~ ^{by the economist} ~~was~~ able to estimate.
- (1) Problems in Eco. Growth

- ⇒ In many countries, their, Trade, Industry, Agriculture sectors were ~~severely~~ in crisis due to spend of Govt. money.
- ⇒ Production declined, countries depended to other countries for their basic needs.
- ⇒ Prices increased which deteriorated Eco. status of the peoples.

(2) Deflation

FIITJEE

- ⇒ Many countries printed paper currency to solve out the problems of loan, that led to deflation.
- ⇒ value of currency was declined.
- ⇒ it affects the welfare activities of people.

(3) Burden of Tax

- ⇒ New Taxes were imposed on people to sort out the Eco-problem.
- ⇒ People faced ^{severe} problems to pay tax.
- ⇒ People dissatisfied on their Govt.

ty (3) - Social Consequences

(1) Changed the life style of women

- ⇒ During war many women came forward and went to factories for production especially war need material.
- ⇒ Employment opportunity opened for women due to ~~vacancy~~ Lack of manpower in industry.
- ⇒ Actively participated in different movements & got self-confidence.
- ⇒ Demanded to have equal status along with men.

(4) End of Racial Discrimination

- ⇒ In the war all races of the country participated to defend the country.

FIITJEE

⇒ Indian & African army fought in the side of England which ~~from that~~ changes the mindset of Europeans.

⇒ started to give sympathy to them. and the Racial discrimination came to end.

(3) Formation of New Workers Union

⇒ They participated in the war. helped to produce war need materials.

⇒ After the war they demanded for better status & lifestyle.

⇒ They wanted to involve in Trade, Commerce & politics of the country.

⇒ Trade Unions became very strong.

(4) Decline of Education

⇒ During the war educational institutions were neglected.

⇒ Many students participated in the world.

⇒ Military training became compulsory in school.

⇒ Many educational institutions were closed.

⇒ War made negative effect to the school & colleges.

4) in Science

FIITJEE

- ⇒ In the first world war many new weapons were manufactured, like, Aircraft, Submarine, bomb & Poisonous gases.
- ⇒ After that Scientist became enthusiastic to invent more & more.
- ⇒ These lead to the competition among the ^{varying} countries.

5) Culture

- ⇒ It made Negative effect on culture.
- ⇒ Many historians, Scientist, Artist were lost their live during war.
- ⇒ Many people migrated from their countries.
- ⇒ Many Great, Institution, like, Road, Hospital, School, College, Heritage, monuments, Railway line were destroyed. (Museum, Library.)

~~and~~